



NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
For 1878.  
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the  
SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been  
compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE  
SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to  
render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.  
It contains—  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOHOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR WENCHOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGAI.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHU.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENSIN.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHOWANG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR NIIGATA.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HIOGO.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.  
With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the  
Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information  
in addition to that usually found in works of  
the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different  
Treaties and Conventions made by China and  
Japan with foreign countries, together with  
Various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations re-  
lating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromolitho-  
graph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF  
SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW  
CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the  
PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS  
(Designed expressly for the Work);

MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new  
features and improvements, and will be found  
as complete as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only  
publication of its kind for China and Japan,  
and will be found invaluable in all Public  
Missions, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at  
\$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Direc-  
tories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for copies may be sent to the Daily  
Press Office, where it is published, or to the  
following Agents:

Mr. L. A. de Gruchy,  
Silvers—Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMOY—Messrs. Wilson, Nicolls & Co.

FOOCHOW—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

HIOGO—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'gnd.

SHANGAI—Messrs. Hall & Holtz.

HANKOW—Messrs. Hall & Holtz & Kelly.

NEWCHOWANG—Messrs. Hall & Holtz & Kelly.

PEKING—Messrs. Hall & Holtz & Kelly.

YOKOHAMA—The C. and J. Trading Co.

MANILA—Messrs. J. Do Loyaga & Co.

SAIGON—Mr. J. H. Blome.

PHILIPPINES—Messrs. Hall & Holtz & Kelly.

YUNNAN—Messrs. Matheson, Julian & Co.

LONDON—Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.

LONDON—Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.

LONDON—Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

NEW YORK—Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
AT THE  
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment  
to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB  
PRINTING, every description of which is  
executed:

IN THE BEST STYLE  
and at

SUCH PRICES  
as will bear.

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON  
with  
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,  
HONGKONG.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

The COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN,  
&c., &c.

Published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily  
Press on the Morning of the Departure  
of the English Mail.

containing the  
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE  
INTELLIGENCE,  
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF  
COMPANIES.

THE DAILY TELEGRAMS.

together with the  
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS  
of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Journal" has large circulation  
in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan,  
the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.  
Hongkong 1st October, 1877.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE undersigned, having become LESSEE  
of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and  
the Business connected therewith, will conduct  
the same on his own account from this date.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX  
Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

## NOTICE.

**A. S. WATSON AND CO.**  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor  
and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
Druggists' SCHOLARSHIP,  
And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFRIGERATED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm A. S. Watson and Co., or  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Editorial matters should be  
addressed to "The Editor," and those of business "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.  
Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, MARCH 27TH, 1878.

THE Chinese re-conquest of Kashgar is evi-  
dently complete, and the little kingdom of  
the Amur has departed from him. It is not  
known what has become of BEG KUZI BEG,  
but he has sought refuge from his enemies  
by flight. Unlike his father, he seems to  
have had little stomach for the fray, and has  
not made one real stand in Kash-  
gar against the invaders. The Chinese  
have, it is stated, formally declared the Amur  
deposed, and have appointed as Governor of  
Eastern Turkistan Mozoza Beg, who was  
the native Governor of Tashkend prior to the  
occupation of that city by the Russians.

The British steamer Athol, Captain Thomson,  
reports having spoken on the 22nd instant, the  
British ship "Golden Spur," Captain Farrel, in  
lat. 12° 43' N. and long. 109° 48' E, bound to Bang-  
kok from Calcutta, sailed from Singapore for this port  
at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Naval and Military Athletic Sports will  
take place to-morrow (Thursday) on the Cricket  
Ground. Programmes and other particulars will  
be found in the advertisement in the first page.

We hear, says the Japan Gazette, that the  
Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking made the  
splendid run of fifteen days and five hours from  
Yokohama to the bay of San Francisco, on her  
last trip.

The British steamer Athol, Captain Thomson,  
reports having spoken on the 22nd instant, the  
British ship "Golden Spur," Captain Farrel, in  
lat. 12° 43' N. and long. 109° 48' E, bound to Bang-  
kok from Calcutta, sailed from Singapore for this port  
at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The British steamer Africa, which arrived at  
Plymouth on the 15th ult. from Cape Town, re-  
ports laying spoken on the 31st January, of  
Ascension, the British bark George Crosthwaite,  
from Hongkong to London, which had lost her  
Captain (Ewing) overboard on the 10th Decem-  
ber, in lat. 80° E. and long. 5° S. The vessel was  
proceeding on her passage in charge of the chief  
officer, Mr. Bryant.

The Annie S. Hall, Captain Nelson, which has  
(says the Nagasaki Rising Sun) just left for  
Newchowang, has had rather unfortunate during  
her voyage—newly-decorated—and has been  
scratched for ever since; with the result of  
the recovery of all but three, to whom our contem-  
poraries have sworn in such numbers that the authorities were unable  
to afford them adequate relief and numbers  
of them have in consequence perished of  
starvation. The fact that the country has  
been deserted by so large a proportion of the  
population is a sure proof that the stories of  
slaughter and destruction by the Chinese  
troops are not apocryphal. So far from  
being welcomed by the inhabitants, the  
Chinese have been shunned like a  
destroying pestilence. They have apparently  
displayed great ferocity, and by their  
sanctuary acts at Maans and other towns  
spread terror wherever they have approached.

No mercy was shown to the unhappy  
Dungsans, and the people of Kashgar looked for  
no better treatment. The Chinese bid fair  
in case of Kashgar, as that of Yunnan,  
to make a wilderness and call it peace. But  
they would do well to have a care what they are  
about, or they may find that they will have  
Russia to reckon with. They no longer have  
an independent kingdom intervening; they  
have made their borders continuous with  
those of the Muscovite Empire, and if they  
persistently oppress the Kashgarians they  
may find the Czar coming forward as the  
champion of the persecuted Moslem, and  
annexing the country for the better protection  
of the followers of the Prophet.

THE READER'S TELEGRAMS FROM LONDON, dated  
the 22nd instant, make it evident the position  
of affairs in Europe is extremely grave. The  
breach between England and Russia appears  
to be widening, while the prospect of the  
European Congress that it was hoped would  
lead a peaceful settlement of the points  
at issue is manifestly receding from view.  
If the telegram be correct, Russia is assum-  
ing a haughty and dictatorial tone,  
which, if persevered in, must render the  
preservation of peace impossible, while she  
resolutely holds out against the demand  
of England and Austria that the full  
conditions of peace shall be laid before the  
Congress. Another most important point is  
that Russia insists upon the exclusion from  
the proposed European Congress of the  
question of Bessarabia and the cession of Armenia.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24th March.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE—FEELING IN ST.  
PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg is semi-officially an-  
nounced that the fact of England persisting in  
her demands relative to the peace conditions  
crosses the chances of the European Congress  
meeting at all.

It is reported that Russia has demanded  
that the British Ironclad Squadron leave the Sea  
of Marmara and the Dardanelles.

The Russian Press is greatly irritated with  
England.

MIDNIGHT.  
WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

Continuous preparations for war are going on  
throughout Great Britain.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

An essential modification of the Government  
of Germany is imminent; the German Ambas-  
sador at Vienna (Count Ondo de Stolberg-Wol-  
fsburg) will partially replace Prince Bismarck.

LOSS OF A BRITISH TRAINING SHIP.

The British training ship Eurydice at Port-  
smouth has capsized and 40 lives have been lost.

RUSSIA AND THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

It is announced that the Emperor of Russia  
is now disposed to reduce the conditions of peace  
provided that Turkey accepts an offensive and  
defensive alliance.

Russia insists upon the exclusion from the  
proposed European Congress of the question of

Bessarabia and the cession of Armenia.

THE DAILY PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

LONDON, 26th March.

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY



## EXTRACTS.

## THE RUSSIANS OF TO-DAY.

*The Future of To-day.*

If anybody had imagined eighteen months ago as to the future of Russia, the answer he would have received would have been very different from the one that would be volunteered to him now. Russia seemed then to be hurrying towards her fall. Embroiled in financial difficulties, distracted by intestine plots, plagued with an administrative corruption so deep that its effects were felt in every form of a festering discontent in all classes, it was evident that a fierce crisis was approaching; and that the first phase of it would be the Cossack States in difficulties, always think of war, and Russia had one of those big, ill-rid, ill-armed armies which if not turned to account for the purpose of slaughtering foreigners, are apt to turn mischievous at home. The danger was so pressing that the Czar became hypocondriac. This was perceived by all who came near him. The melancholy sadness that ran through the veins of Paul, of Alexander of Nicholas in the last months of his life seemed to have marked out a new victim in the Prince who had begun his reign with noble acts, but who had been turned by the influence of a bent of viciousness, by the influence of a dissolute Court, and by evil counsellors. Evidently the Czar feared war scarcely less than peace; but there lay the implacable alternative between some savage revolution in which the Throne would be overthrown or a war in which, by hook or by crook, some glory might be won to consolidate his throne for a little while longer—and so he chose war; or rather his advisers chose it for him. But in his heart he had little hope of success; and certainly those who watched his reckless adventures had at first still less. There was not a politician in Europe but knew that the grievances of the oppressed Christians in Turkey, which the most bloody-handed government in the world took for its war cry, were but a paltry pretence; and it was considered certain that England, whose interests were managed by a Russian war of aggression, would interfere, amid the approval if not with the alliance, of every free State in Christendom. Had England done this, Turkey, saved from destruction by British arms, must have yielded to British advice as to the government of her subject provinces, which would then have got better terms than they are, in fact, the morals of nations. "Bolshevik is involuntary, though involuntary it is meritorious or reprehensible. A man ought not to be considered worse or better for his belief." A Christian, a Deba, a Turk, and a Jew have equal rights; they are men and brethren." If a person's religious ideas correspond not with your own, love him nevertheless. Those who believe that Heaven is what earth has been, a monopoly in the hands of a favoured few, would do well to consider their opinions; if they find that it came from their parents or their grandmother, they could not do better than reject it. "The only use of government is to repress the vices of man. If men were to day sinless, to-morrow he would have a right to demand that government and all its evils should cease." In the light of these apothegms we perceive why Shelley was dreading and detested; by many of his own generation. His views, as thus expressed, might have extracted the admiration of a Plato, but were only calculated to sting the average English politician of the nineteenth century into indignation.—*A Critical Biography.* By George Borrow.

*AMAZONS.*

The *New Orleans Democrat* tells the following story:—The late Alexander Gralib, whose remains were brought to this city from Europe in the steamship *Nuremberg*, had a singular and rather unpleasant experience on the field of honour in his younger days. Like all adventurous Frenchmen forty years ago, he could not avoid involvement in some of those numerous personal affairs which were then so frequent between Frenchmen and fifty young Croates. With two very prominent and gallant gentlemen of the latter race Mr. Gralib became engaged in controversies with regard to meetings on the field of honour. In the first instance the duel was fought with swords, and the unfortunate Frenchman was run through the body, and not only suffered greatly from his wound, but exhibited for years afterwards the effects of the injury in a certain inclination of his body, which was not natural, owing to the internal abscess resulting from the wound. Some time after he engaged in his second encounter, in which he received the bullet of his adversary right through the body. Strange to say, the beneficent missile passed right through the former wound, opening the abscess which threatened the estimable gentleman's life; and by inflicting a new, severe, and painful wound, not only cured him, but had the effect of straightening his person to a rigid and exact perpendicularity, so that his carriage appeared even un næurally stiff and haughty."

## THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S AMAZONS.

Besides a number of ordinary troops, he has a female body guard of real Amazons, renowned for their bravery. All the women of this corps pass for wives of the King; but they really live in a state of celibacy. These Amazons wear a blue and white striped cotton sariot of native cloth, without sleeves, and a pair of short trousers, and carry a gun and heavy cartridge case. They are trained to be capable of enduring the greatest hardships and fatigues. Duncan describes one of the exercises to which they are accustomed. "I was conducted," he says, "to a space of open ground, where fourteen days had been occupied in erecting three immense pyramids of green bush. These three clumps or piles, of a sort of brazier or thorn, armed with the most dangerous pricks, were placed in line, occupying about four hundred yards, and were almost seventy feet wide and eight high. Upon examining them I could not persuade myself that any human being with coat, boots or shoes would under any circumstances attempt to pass over so dangerous a collection of the most efficiently armed plants I had ever seen." The affair was got up to illustrate the capture of a town.

After waiting a short time, the Amazons made their appearance at about two hundred yards from the first pile, where they halted with shoulder arms. In a few seconds the word for attack was given, and a rush was made towards the pile with a speed beyond conception; in less than a minute the whole body had passed over this immense pile, and had taken the town.—From "Africa," by Keith Johnston.

## COFFEE DRINKING IN THE EAST.

The son of the Orient, drinking his coffee unmixed, swallows the black but nutritious sediment with the infusion, and consumes it times not less than eighty cups daily. For out on the burning desert he sits under his black hair tent, silent and motionless, till in the other half of his dry-welling the Nubian slave has prepared his refreshments. When his pipe and his cup are handed him he leans luxuriously back on his cushion or his bales of goods, casting an indolent glance at the drooping horse, tied to a post before his tent, or the weary camel, croaking on the sand and chawing the salt—such an animal becomes tame, his hairy mien, and the names of the fate of the beloved ones at home, or he weaves fantastic fables into bright stories and graceful verses. The indolent noise of the mortuary which, all day long, the small beams of dark yellow colour are crushed, as so to furnish an unbroken supply, along accompanied his thoughts, and fill up the vacant moments for the work of making Rustic fit to salute her ambition. The master will be found somewhere by loans and heaped-up taxes; but he will dream of them, and be ready to fight for them when the time comes. Meanwhile, there will be no stinting of Russian armaments—no questioning as to whether six millions, or sixteen, or sixty can be afforded to him, and he will put forth his best, too, or else she will lose India. It is of no use to blink this issue. From the moment when Turkey was struck down England had no ally in the East. Her possessions must now be guarded by herself alone, and it will be the better for her if she at once accepts the fact that she cannot guard them with such force as have hitherto sufficed. Liberal policy has laid upon England the necessity of soon quadrupling her army and doubling her fleet; and the best that an Englishman can hope is that his countrymen will proceed to do this while it is yet time, and not wait till a disaster overtake them.

Ultimately, of course, Russia must be overtaken by the fate that comes upon all barbarous States that grow too big. It must fall to pieces. The old Muscovites, who foretold from under his thin strip of carpet whatever is asked for by his audience. But no one knows his life; no one reads a journal. There is no interchange here of thoughts or feelings. Two dreams, still life of the Orient knows no other enjoyment but listening in silence while smoking and sipping the cup of coffee.—From the "Ladies' Treasury."

trials and the fanatical Nihilism which is smouldering in the towns. The day will come when the sword must be sheathed, and when some questions will come to the front; and then the dangers of a mighty convolution that will leave on the whole country, and plunge it into anarchy will arise. But this is looking far ahead; and it is enough for England that when *Plevna* fell Russia remained her less of military power and turbulence for another generation at least. Shashas become an overt enemy whom Englishmen cannot afford to ignore—least of all, to despise. England can still prevent her from doing her worst; but it is only vigilance and strength that will check her not sentiment and weakness.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## SHELLEY ON POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

Another evidence of Shelley's devotion to political problems, and of his thorough grip in grappling with them, is seen in his *Declaration of Rights*, which Mr. Rossotti points out resembles "the two most famous of similar documents in the history of the great French Revolution—the one adopted by the Constituent Assembly in August, 1789, and the other proposed in April 1793, by Robespierre." In *Shelley's Declaration*, which seems to have been foreshadowed to a certain extent by Mr. Rossotti, for an association already marked upon, we are struck with the tenacity and vigour of the various affirmations. Consider a few of them for their exhibition of sound judgment and wisdom.—"Government has no rights; it is a delegation from several individuals for the purpose of securing our own. It is, therefore, just only so far as it operates to their well-being." As the benefit of the governed is, or ought to be, the origin of government, no man can have any authority that does not expressly emanate from their will." No man has a right to disturb the public peace by personally resisting the execution of a law, however bad." He ought to acquiesce, using at the same time the utmost powers of his reason to promote its repeal. "A man has a right to unrestricted liberty of discussion." "Falshood is a scorpion that will sting itself to death." "A man has not only a right to express his thoughts, but it is his duty to do so." "Expediency is inadmissible in morals." Politics are only sound when conducted on principles of morality; they are, in fact, the morals of nations." "Bolshevik is involuntary, though involuntary it is meritorious or reprehensible. A man ought not to be considered worse or better for his belief." "A Christian, a Deba, a Turk, and a Jew have equal rights; they are men and brethren." If a person's religious ideas correspond not with your own, love him nevertheless. Those who believe that Heaven is what earth has been, a monopoly in the hands of a favoured few, would do well to consider their opinions; if they find that it came from their parents or their grandmother, they could not do better than reject it. "The only use of government is to repress the vices of man. If men were to day sinless, to-morrow he would have a right to demand that government and all its evils should cease." In the light of these apothegms we perceive why Shelley was dreading and detested; by many of his own generation. His views, as thus expressed, might have extracted the admiration of a Plato, but were only calculated to sting the average English politician of the nineteenth century into indignation.—*A Critical Biography.* By George Borrow.

## CURED BY BEING SHOT.

The *New Orleans Democrat* tells the following story:—The late Alexander Gralib, whose remains were brought to this city from Europe in the steamship *Nuremberg*, had a singular and rather unpleasant experience on the field of honour in his younger days. Like all adventurous Frenchmen forty years ago, he could not avoid involvement in some of those numerous personal affairs which were then so frequent between Frenchmen and fifty young Croates. With two very prominent and gallant gentlemen of the latter race Mr. Gralib became engaged in controversies with regard to meetings on the field of honour. In the first instance the duel was fought with swords, and the unfortunate Frenchman was run through the body, and not only suffered greatly from his wound, but exhibited for years afterwards the effects of the injury in a certain inclination of his body, which was not natural, owing to the internal abscess resulting from the wound. Some time after he engaged in his second encounter, in which he received the bullet of his adversary right through the body, he really live in a state of celibacy. These Amazons wear a blue and white striped cotton sariot of native cloth, without sleeves, and a pair of short trousers, and carry a gun and heavy cartridge case. They are trained to be capable of enduring the greatest hardships and fatigues. Duncan describes one of the exercises to which they are accustomed. "I was conducted," he says, "to a space of open ground, where fourteen days had been occupied in erecting three immense pyramids of green bush. These three clumps or piles, of a sort of brazier or thorn, armed with the most dangerous pricks, were placed in line, occupying about four hundred yards, and were almost seventy feet wide and eight high. Upon examining them I could not persuade myself that any human being with coat, boots or shoes would under any circumstances attempt to pass over so dangerous a collection of the most efficiently armed plants I had ever seen." The affair was got up to illustrate the capture of a town.

After waiting a short time, the Amazons made their appearance at about two hundred yards from the first pile, where they halted with shoulder arms. In a few seconds the word for attack was given, and a rush was made towards the pile with a speed beyond conception; in less than a minute the whole body had passed over this immense pile, and had taken the town.—From "Africa," by Keith Johnston.

## BALMORAL AND SEBASTOPOL.

The new house was soon to be gladdened by good news from the seat of war. On the 8th came intelligence by telegram that the fire upon Sebastopol had been reopened on the 5th with effect, and that the French guns had destroyed one of the ships in the harbour. Next day brought news of the destruction of another of the ships, and of a great part of the city being on fire. A succession of telegrams on the 10th told of the rapidly approaching close of a struggle unparalleled for the tempest and valour on both sides with which it had been carried on. First came one from General Simpson, dated 11 p.m. on the 8th, telling that the Malakoff was in possession of the French, but that our assault on the Redan had failed. This was followed by another, dated 10 a.m. on the 9th, announcing that Sebastopol was in the possession of the Allies, and that the south side of the town had been evacuated by the enemy, after they had exploded their magazines and set fire to the town. Simultaneously with this came a telegram from Lord Clarendon to the Queen, with copy of one from General Pélissier, dated 8 p.m. on the 9th, stating that the Russians had sunk their steamers, and that the city was one vast scene of conflagration. Lastly came one announcing that Prince Gortschakoff had asked for an armistice to enable him to remove the remainder of his wounded. In the "Leaves from a Journal" a sketch is given of what passed at Balmoral on this evening, which it will not be out of place to recall here. The time is after dinner.—"All were at the table, but the music had stopped. The Queen, who holds the power in their hands will prefer to yield nothing. Why should they do so when, now that the nation is elated by victory, they can keep it under control by turning its thoughts towards new and greater conquests in the future? A people that is being trained in the arts of war for some specific purpose forgets its burdens and grievances. Present discontents are lightened by the prospect of a better time coming, when there will be spoils to share and honours to show; and if some reflect that there cannot be spoils and honours for everybody, whereas all may count upon a share of hardships and wounds, these are the for whose voices are not heard amid the general martial glamour. Russian peace-mongers are going to have a poor time of it; for a greater war than Russia ever waged is before he is to be preparing, and this time the enemy will be England. They will be no concealment about it. All over that vast country, which covers an extent half as large as Europe, it is known already that Russia has given England a buffer, and to-morrow it will be known that England, fretful under her humiliation, has become a menace for Russian interests. With such fables as ignorant, half-barbarous peoples easily swallow, it will be told to the hungry mujick that England is the country which prevents him from bettering himself at the expense of the sun-kings of Hindustan. Where these kingdoms lie the mujick does not know; but he will dream of them, and be ready to fight for them when the time comes. Meanwhile, there will be no stinting of Russian armaments—no questioning as to whether six millions, or sixteen, or sixty can be afforded to him, and he will put forth his best, too, or else she will lose India. It is of no use to blink this issue. From the moment when Turkey was struck down England had no ally in the East. Her possessions must now be guarded by herself alone, and it will be the better for her if she at once accepts the fact that she cannot guard them with such force as have hitherto sufficed. Liberal policy has laid upon England the necessity of soon quadrupling her army and doubling her fleet; and the best that an Englishman can hope is that his countrymen will proceed to do this while it is yet time, and not wait till a disaster overtake them.

Ultimately, of course, Russia must be overtaken by the fate that comes upon all barbarous States that grow too big. It must fall to pieces. The old Muscovites, who foretold from under his thin strip of carpet whatever is asked for by his audience. But no one knows his life; no one reads a journal. There is no interchange here of thoughts or feelings. Two dreams, still life of the Orient knows no other enjoyment but listening in silence while smoking and sipping the cup of coffee.—From the "Ladies' Treasury."

## HONG-KONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 5TH MARCH, 1878.

**COTTON GOODS.**

American Drills, 80 yards, per piece.	\$2.00 to 2.70
American Drills, 150 lbs., per piece.	\$2.00 to 2.70
Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 40, per 400 lbs.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 45, per 400 lbs.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay.	
China Yarn.	
Cotton Yarn, 100 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 120 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 150 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 200 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 250 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 300 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 350 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 400 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 450 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 500 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 600 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 700 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 800 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 900 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 1000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 1200 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 1500 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 2000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 2500 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 3000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 3500 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 4000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 4500 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 5000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 6000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 7000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 8000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 9000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 10000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 12000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 15000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 20000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 25000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 30000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 35000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 40000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 45000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 50000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 60000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 70000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 80000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 90000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 100000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 120000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 150000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 200000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 250000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 300000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 350000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 400000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 450000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 500000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 600000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 700000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 800000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 900000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 1000000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 1200000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 1500000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 2000000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 2500000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 3000000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 3500000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 4000000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 4500000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 5000000 yards, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.50
Cotton Yarn, 600	